

## A TREMENDOUS WORLD PROBLEM

Public Opinion, London, July 19, 1907.  
A tremendous world problem has begun, and is continuing, of which none can foresee the end. This problem is being played out in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand and in South Africa. At first sight it seems merely a question of color and of racial prejudice. But at bottom it is more than that—it is an economic question of the first order.

"Ultimately this may prove to be the most tremendous question upon which great masses of mankind have ever been divided," says the Daily Telegraph, "but an attempt to settle it by arms, whatever the immediate issue, would mean sooner or later a hundred years' conflict; and not for this generation only, but for many, the world's hopes for peace would be sunk deeper than Prospero dropped his book."

### ECONOMIC COMPETITION OF TWO RACES.

"The real root of the trouble," thinks the Times, "is not in any issue of general policy, but is to be sought in the friction arising from the economic competition in the same area of races differing wholly in habits and standards of living, and disinclined to amalgamate—a competition of whose difficulties we have already seen something within the British Empire, and with which we shall inevitably have to deal in the future. Of the difficulty created by this problem some permanent solution based on equitable compromise will yet have to be found. Failing it, the trouble that is now creating such anxiety to all lovers of peace and civilization will inevitably recur at a later period, and recur in a far more serious form."

"The standard of life among the Australian and American democracies," adds the Telegraph, "would be utterly undermined by unrestricted Asiatic competition—may, would be swamped if the vast flocks of Chinese humanity, for instance, were to burst through the frail legislative dikes now holding them back from empty or half-peopled regions under white control; and the unrestricted ingress of labor from the Far East would be more insidiously and totally destructive of white welfare than war itself. In one word, this is not a color question; it is fundamentally an economic question. We trust our allies will take it at that, and will realize that the point of national honor has been accidentally caught up with the problem, but is not permanently involved in it. It would be as illogical to make war upon it as to make war against the McKinley tariff. Goods and men alike are discriminated against for economic reasons."

### A SERIOUS SITUATION.

"Those who look forward to a conflict at some time or other caused by the determination of the Japanese to press, and the determination of the Anglo-Saxon overseas, both in America and in Australia and New Zealand, to resist, the claim of the Japanese to enter and to help to develop territories bordering on the Pacific which the white man considers reserved for his special occupation, can, unfortunately, not be described as mere visionaries or dreamers," says the Spectator. "The hard, practical facts of the case are with the pessimists. We may sum up the situation, indeed, by saying that though things at present are not nearly as bad as 'the man in the street' supposes, the future outlook, though not necessarily a near future, is probably a good deal worse than he imagines."

### THE CALIFORNIA TROUBLE.

So much for the general statement of the issues which hang on this tremendous problem. The whole matter is forced on public attention just now by the conflict in California between Americans and Japanese. "The international standing of Japan among the nations seemed to have been established by sacrifices and achievements as heroic, whether in peace or war, as ever were credited to any country," says the Telegraph. "She took her place as a Great Power, a nation among her equals. Yet in California her subjects admitted under treaty are misused as though they were helots or pariahs. The United States government acknowledges that injustice has been committed, but is almost absolutely prevented, by the limitations of the American Constitution, from giving effectual redress. That is the deadlock which has been created, and the situation is as difficult for statesmanship at Washington as it is trying to the government of Tokio and exasperating to the national sentiment of its subjects."

### QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

"A solution can only be reached by placing a very loose interpretation upon the letter of the law, and allowing unconventional and uncompromising common sense to form a substitute for pedantry and parchment. The American case, and we shall endeavor to put it as fairly as the Japanese, is much better in reason than in logic. Whether from the social or the political point of view, the problem for the United States is real and it is grave. It is raised by the procedure of the Californian authorities, whether municipal bodies or State legislature. At their instigation, or through their supineness, the subjects of a great and friendly Power, in peaceful exercise of their treaty rights, have been harassed and humiliated. There has been an endeavor to exclude them from American soil and to boycott them where they are settled upon it. They have been ejected from the public schools and obstructed in the pursuit of their business. There has been an attempt to place a stigma of racial inferiority upon them."

"These things have not only been done; they have been done brutally, cynically, and with every wanton slight calculated to poison the wound in the minds of a people more sensitive than any other upon the point of honor. And upon this subject the local legislation of California has consistently defied and set at naught the treaty law of the United States. It is not possible to doubt that Japanese subjects now in the United States are entitled to protection. It is not pos-

sible to doubt either that upon this point at least an overwhelming majority of American citizens will grapple sooner or later with the most flagrant abuse of State rights since the secession of the Slave States, and will insist that justice shall be done. California is contumacious, but the United States as a whole is pledged by international engagements freely entered into."

### PEACE BY CIVIL WAR?

"It is the honor of the Republic itself that is at stake, much more than Japan's," continues the Telegraph. "In this sense President Roosevelt himself has pleaded again and again, and we do not doubt that his voice will again be heard in unchanged and powerful accents. In this sense Mr. Root, who is one of the ablest, most attractive, most courageous figures in the public life of any country, has dared to urge, and undoubtedly with his President's approval, that even the American Constitution should be amended when the letter of its provision is used in purely local interests by a minority reckless of the reputation and interests of the State itself. Yet the American Constitution is almost unchangeable, though it is proving more and more imperfectly adapted to modern needs. It is like a suit of cast-iron clothes made to the measure of a growing boy. The President has no power to control California by anything short of armed occupation, and our allies will hardly desire that he should attempt the paradox of forcibly preserving international peace by risking civil war. Never was it truer than in this particular case that force is no remedy. Neither war nor civil war would win the right of peaceful settlement for the Japanese. Either would make their presence as immigrants upon American soil for ever impossible."

### THE ANGLO-SAXON IDEAL.

The Spectator, commenting on this article, says: "We find ourselves in agreement with the leading article in the Daily Telegraph, which dwells upon the indisputable fact that the people of Australia and New Zealand are determined to 'keep their several countries to themselves, and to receive only the immigrants they can assimilate,' and 'are prepared to make any sacrifice' to maintain this principle. As the Daily Telegraph goes on, 'they have been infinitely wiser, calmer, and more decent in their procedure than California has been, but to their determination, as we have described it, it is well known that there are no limits whatever.' We may wish that it were possible that the Britons overseas would be willing to count the Japanese as white men, and to consider them as fit to be assimilated into their communities. Whether we like it or not, however, we have got to admit the fact that the opinion is not held, and in all human probability never will be held, by the inhabitants of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, or the Pacific provinces of Canada. The inhabitants of these communities realize, in view of the immense capacities of the Japanese for emigration, that if they were once to allow the Japanese full and free rights of access and occupation, they would be obliged to look forward in the future to a mixed European and Japanese polity, and to abandon their ideal of a white Anglo-Saxon self-governing state. Much as we respect the Japanese, much as we detest the usual phenomena of racial and color prejudice, strongly as we condemn and sternly as we would punish the monstrous outrages which have occasionally been committed by the white man on the yellow man, we are bound to say that in the last resort we cannot wonder that the self-governing English-speaking communities of the Empire are determined to remain white men's countries, with all that that involves, and will not run the risk of letting the land they live in and the land they love be made the ground for an experiment which has never before been tried in history—the experiment of a community of mixed European and Asiatic blood, founded on a mixture of the social, religious, and moral ideals of the two continents."

### CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION TO BE MAINTAINED.

"People sometimes talk as if it were possible to segregate the Asiatic and the European, and to let each live his own life side by side without jealousy or interference. Those who argue thus do not realize the conditions of Colonial life. It is, no doubt, quite possible in Egypt or in India for a small number of highly-paid officials to segregate themselves, and to produce a European community governed by European ideals within the Asiatic polity. When, however, working men of the yellow race live side by side with working men of the white race, no such life in watertight compartments is possible. The races must either mix, or one must go. Let our readers who are made indignant by the logic of these facts place themselves for a moment in the position of a working man in Australia or New Zealand."

"Can they honestly say that they would like to live as poor men in a close community side by side, and on an absolute equality, with men and women of the yellow race, with their children in hourly intercourse with the children of that race, and with those children and themselves called upon almost daily to choose whether they would conform to the moral, intellectual and social standards set by Asia upon all sorts of questions, including matters of religion and sex, or those set by Europe? We do not wish to argue here whether the European standards are necessarily better, and we are fully aware that a Japanese may often put to shame a European in matters of morality, temperance and self-restraint. The fact remains, however, that the moral and social and political ideals are different, and we, at any rate, have no hesitation whatever in declaring that for our people the Christian civilization is infinitely the better, and that every effort and sacrifice must be made to maintain it, and to reject its dilution with that which we think is lower, and which, at any rate, is most admit is conflicting in essentials."

The Troy Sanitary Machinery Company vs. Sanitary Steam Laundry Company and J. A. Magoon has been set for hearing before the Supreme Court for this morning at 10 o'clock.

## FRANK COOKE'S NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN CITIES

S. S. Mokoia, July 18, 1907.

We sailed from Sydney yesterday, Wednesday the 17th July, and are now on board the S. S. Mokoia, 3000 tons, bound for Auckland, N. Z., the land of the Maori, where we hope to arrive on Monday.

To go back a few days. After writing letter No. 2, on our way from Suva, in which I mentioned some things about the Fiji Islands and their people, we arrived safely at Brisbane, of 30,000 people, the capital city of the State of Queensland, the northern state of Australia. Brisbane is nine miles from the coast line and we landed at the station of Pickering at 7 p. m., where the Aorangi was to load coal until midnight. Here again we as tourists were compelled to visit another city at night as we did in Suva.

Taking the steam cars we soon stepped out into a new and strange place. We walked for half an hour up Queen street, one of the principal streets of the city of Brisbane. After taking a good supper, or dinner, as they call it here, at a German restaurant with a long name, but run by some English ladies, we walked around the city for an hour. It was Saturday night and the streets were crowded and the sidewalks full of people. The way the people walked and talked, the way they dressed in bright colors, the girls with broad brimmed hats, was all very interesting to us. The weather was cool and we got very cold especially after a long ride on the electric street cars. People on passing all turned to the left instead of the right and no dogs were seen to bother us as we walked.

I cannot tell you all I saw as it would make my letter too long. We returned to our steamer at 11 o'clock, it being the last train for the night and went to bed. We were surprised in the morning to find our steamer had not sailed. She did not leave until 6 o'clock that Sunday morning, July 14. Again we had fine weather, all the way to Sydney, arriving there Monday afternoon at 5:30, but it being already dark the doctor did not come out to us, so we could not land and the captain was compelled to anchor at the mouth of the great harbor of Sydney, until Tuesday morning, to await the arrival of the doctor.

We were all much disappointed at this delay, for we had only come from Brisbane, about 500 miles north, and were examined by the doctor there. You see, Australia is a large commonwealth, but, while under the British Empire, is run by itself, having its own government and paying its own running expenses. Australia is about divided into six states. Its states are each independent of the other and run on its own account. Each state has its own house, its postage stamps, its parliament, etc. The postage stamps of one state can not be used for posting letters outside of its own

particular state. Each state has its capital. Sydney is the capital of New South Wales, a large city of 500,000 people. Its harbor is most beautiful and one of the largest in the world, and looks much like Pearl Harbor with its many branches and side harbors. We got up to the wharf at 9 o'clock and walked up to the Metropole Hotel. This hotel is not the largest in the city, but nearly as big as the Young Hotel. It is on high land in the front part of the city and commands a fine view of the harbor and surroundings. We spent much of the morning arranging for our return tickets to Honolulu, via Auckland and Suva, securing rooms on the steamers, etc. We visited the large post office, a high building reaching and spreading out along on three of the busiest streets of the city.

After lunch we took a cab (a hansom), a one-horse, two-wheel covered buggy. The driver sits up on the back so high that he looks over the top of the buggy to drive. We rode through the park or domain, passing some of the public buildings, etc., visiting the museum, art gallery, library, etc. It was a most interesting drive and instructive trip. We did not see any Australian natives. What there are left of them live in the bush or backwoods, and none stay in the cities. Sydney harbor has a long, high bridge connecting the two sides of the city at a narrow point. The middle of this bridge is made that when ships or vessels want to pass, it swings on its center to allow them to pass out or in.

Manly and other places up the bay are small villages like Waikiki and are the great bathing and picnic places for the city people on holidays and Sundays. Tourists always go there, but we could not, as our time was short. The seashores are reached by steam launches, ferriesboats and street cars from all directions. Some of the old streets of Sydney are narrow, looking more so because the buildings are so high and large on either side. The city management is well arranged and everything moves along very quietly. The tram car service is owned and run by the city, and they handle the great crowds in a fine manner. It has a great many cars and a crowd of 50,000 people at the baseball grounds was all taken away in twenty minutes on the Saturday before we arrived. The cars run to all parts of the city and a single ride costs one penny (two cents). They give no transfers, but you pay every time you change. The different car lines cross so often that you have to change many times if you ride far.

Sydney is built on four hills and extends over an area of 91,000 acres, and contains about 100,000 buildings. It has 1563 miles of street and roads, including the suburbs. It is the oldest city of Australia, founded in 1788, and now the tax-paying property is valued at \$500,000,000.

The people of Sydney are very kind and obliging to newcomers. They try to get people to stay in Australia and are working together to build up and increase the population and wealth. Some claim that Sydney will some day be the largest center of civilization in the world, outside of London.

But this letter is already too long, so I must close.  
Aloha nui. A. F. COOKE.

## FIJI AND THE FIJIAN AND A NIGHT IN SUVA

S. S. Aorangi, July 10, 1907.

Since leaving Suva yesterday morning, and as we sail southwest toward Sydney, it is growing much cooler every day. More like our cold winter weather in Hawaii. It is still midsummer with you, dry and hot, and you have to take a ride on the Kalibari or Waikiki electric cars to get fresh air and be cooled off, while we are having it cold and chilly and many stay in the cabin to keep warm. It is a beautiful, bright day outside. Some of the passengers are walking on deck in the strong breeze while they keep time with the rolling and pitching of the ship.

Now a few lines about the Fiji Islands. I have often wondered how the tourists arriving in Honolulu at night and sailing away at or before daylight, could ever find any enjoyment or pleasure in their visit while there. But I cannot tell you how much we Honolulu people and other tourists enjoyed the few hours of the evening on shore while the sun lay at the wharf in Suva, from 7 p. m. Monday until 2 a. m. Tuesday. The wharf in Suva is right in front of the city.

From the lights of the streets and from the many houses in town, as well as from the resident portion on the rising hillside, it reminds me much of Hilo and its surroundings. Only the wharf is at the foot of the main up-town street. The wharf runs straight out to deep water where the largest steamer can lie. Suva has fine streets and sidewalks in the city proper. Victoria Parade, or Front street, is a beautiful avenue, wide and well macadamized like Kalakaua or Waikiki avenue. On the mauka side of the road are the stores, hotels, boarding houses, etc. On the makai side and between the water's edge or shore line under the large monkeypods and banyan trees, seated on benches and on the green grass, the people sit and talk or walk, playing their goods or making fun for the strangers.

The skin of the real Fijian native is black and from their appearance and actions they are noble, kind and gentlemanly; they are lively and cheerful. Their language sounds like Porto Rican but they talk some English and it is easy to communicate with them. No hats cover the heavy woolly pompadour heads of hair which is as often other colors than black. They use lime to


clean their heads and so their hair is changing to a brown or a reddish hue. They walk military fashion with heads upright and face to the front.

The native policemen, especially, are a fine, large and handsome set of men. While I saw many drunken white men I did not see a single drunken or noisy native. I wish this were so in Hawaii, and that the whites too would quit that bad habit.

The natives offered many things for sale, such as coconut baskets of shells and corals, hand made coconut wood canes, seed leis, mats, kapes, etc., also oranges, pomelos, coconuts, bananas, etc., the prices being about half the Honolulu prices. The natives do not wear trousers or shoes. They generally have on a coat and skirt of some kind of white cotton or calico around their waist. They sing at times and seem to be a jolly set of people.

The country had just had a nine days' rain, so everything was clean and fresh. A railroad track is used to carry freight from the city to and from vessels discharging or loading cargo, although most of it is brought from the other islands in small boats, steamers, lighters, etc., and transferred direct on board as in Honolulu, sometimes.

There are 254 islands in the Fijian group, eighty of which are inhabited. This group was annexed to Great Britain in 1874 and has a population of 130,000. Suva, on the island of Viti Levu, and Levuka, on Ovalau, are the largest cities of the group and the centers of all trade with the outside world. Steamers of all sizes run to and from all parts of the Pacific Ocean—America, Australia, China, Japan, India and the Philippine Islands. Bananas are shipped in large quantities everywhere, our steamer having taken on a deck load for Sydney while coaling on the other side. A man told me they used 54,000 bunches of bananas in Sydney every month. Levuka is the center of the copra trade of the Pacific. Many islands have sugar plantations on them. Viti Levu island is about as large as the island of Hawaii and somewhat of the same shape. The sugar plantations use a great many East Indian people for laborers, brought here by the British government. Their wages are only 25 cents a day with house, water and firewood, and the laborers live on the 25



**LOFTIS SYSTEM Diamonds on Credit**

**Diamonds-Win Hearts** A Diamond is the gift of all gifts. It lasts forever and is a continual reminder of the giver's affection. Now is the time to obtain a Diamond by the Famous LOFTIS SYSTEM. Write Today for a copy of our Catalog, 100 Illustrations, and our Saver's Diamond Booklet. We mail both to you free. Write for Loftis Catalog Today. 25c per page. We will send the Diamond, Watch or article of Jewelry you select on approval. If you like it we pay one-fifth the price and keep it. Send the balance to us in eight equal monthly payments. We pay all express charges. We ask no security. All transactions confidential. We give our signed guarantee of value with each article. Terms the easiest; quality of goods the finest; prices lower than others ask for spot cash. The Famous Loftis System received highest award—the Gold Medal—St. Louis Exposition.

**LOFTIS Diamond Cutters** Dept. 4, 608 82 to 94 State St. CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A. Watchmakers and Jewelers

## TALLY CARD ON TEACHERS

In connection with the system of record keeping of the Department of Public Instruction, another record file is to be started whereby the work of every teacher as it is being done will be as carefully tabulated as is their record of past work. With each visit of a Normal inspector a detailed report will be made out and sent in to the department, a report covering every detail of the school work, including the appearance of the teacher, the discipline he or she is keeping, the neatness of the school room and the grounds and the condition of the atmosphere of the room.

Under the different headings the inspector will classify the conditions as excellent, good, fair and poor, there being three degrees of each provided for, and bad, one degree only. The headings under which judgment will be made are:

Rooms: Grade, enrollment, attendance, neatness and school atmosphere. Discipline.

Personal appearance of teacher and pupils.

Pupils' attainments: Music, nature study, geography, numbers, reading, spoken English, story work, writing.

Requirements: Term outline, lesson plan, list of words and forms corrected. Teacher's average.

Number of pupils in cooking, lace, manual, sewing and weaving.

Special report on agriculture, calisthenics, general supervision and manual work.

Special report on teacher.

This comprehensive report will be sent in at once to the department, filed and kept.

In addition to the tabulated part of the reports is an attached coupon addressed to the school agent, whereon can be made out by the inspector a list of the necessary furnishings for the school, to be signed by the inspector and the principal on the spot and dispatched to the agent. In this way the school supplies will be furnished the schools more expeditiously than has been the case and with less necessity of red tape.

## HIGH SHERIFF OFF FOR HILO

Arrangements for the disposition and guarding of the prisoners to be sent to Hawaii to labor on the proposed road from the Volcano House down into the crater to the edge of the fire pit will be made on the spot by High Sheriff Henry, who has gone to Hilo, partly for that purpose. While on the big island he will also inspect the new Hilo jail, now almost completed.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

There is probably no medicine made that is relied upon with more implicit confidence than Chamberlain's Colic, the third of a century in which it has been in use, people have learned that it is the one remedy that never fails. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Sold by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

cents a day. Their contract holds for five years, at the end of which time they are offered a free passage home or can hire themselves out and remain in the country, as they like. The Fijians work for themselves and live by their own industry, shipping bananas and other fruits, or making and selling curios, etc.

The Pacific Cable Co., the Union Steamship Co., and the Town Hall or government house are the only buildings situated on the edge of the seashore. From this and much more you can judge that the tourist always finds plenty to see and occupy his time in any new country whether he arrives by day or night.

The curio stores are very interesting. They don't seem to have any flower girls or flower leis for sale on the street or sidewalks. I saw no flowers that evening but plenty of fruits, etc. A very few native women showed themselves on the street after dark. The natives live mostly in blocks out of town, in houses made of wooden frames covered with grass, built on stone foundations about three or four feet above the ground. The city of Suva publishes two biweekly newspapers. I took a ride up the hill to call on a gentleman whose store was closed. The conveyance was a low four-wheeled carriage like the one Kapiolani used to ride in. It was driven by a Fijian who talked good English and gave me much information.

Aloha, A. F. COOKE.

## MAKAWELI NOW IN FINE SHAPE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
There was no quorum present for the meeting of directors of the Hawaiian Sugar Co., called for yesterday, to give formal effect to the purpose of increasing the monthly dividend from one per cent. to one and one-half per cent.

Nevertheless the increased dividend is assured. Makaweli, this company's plantation on Kauai, is in splendid shape. This year's crop is 30,200 tons of sugar.

After paying the increased dividend, also the operating expenses, also \$10,000 for improvements, also \$29,000 for Sugar Factors Co. assessments, also \$25,000 for redemption of bonds, the company will carry over a credit balance, on the first of January next, of \$165,000. This is about \$75,000 more than the credit balance carried over from last year.

## CONDITIONS AT AIEA ARE SAFE

The new system of drainage proposed by the Board of Health for Aiea is outside the plantation and will serve a number of houses not connected in any way with the plantation, according to the explanation made yesterday by the president of the board. Respecting the condition now at that center, President Pinkham says:

"The Board of Health has three men on duty at Aiea all the time. It is the intention of the board to conquer every source of infection in the Aiea district, and it is for that purpose, and not from any apprehension of an outbreak, that measures are being taken. The board has extended its operations the whole length of the Oahu railroad, so that, if it receives the proper support from those in authority on the plantations and those individually interested, it is doubtful that an epidemic could ever again be started on this island."

## So Soothing

Its Influence Has Been Felt By So Many Honolulu Readers.

The soothing influence of relief. After suffering from Itching Piles, From Eczema or any Itchiness of the skin.

Makes one feel grateful to the remedy.

Doan's Ointment has soothed hundreds.

Levi Johnston, shipbuilder in the employ of the Hardy Ship Building Co., place of residence Bay View Hotel, corner of 9th and C Sts., Tacoma, Wash., says: "Itching hemorrhoids were the plague of my life, for eighteen or twenty years. I think they were first caused by a strain while doing some heavy lifting. Sometimes they burned and itched so that I could hardly stand it. I used almost everything I saw recommended, but received little or no relief. I went home last winter to visit my folks, and while there learned about Doan's Ointment and got a box. To my surprise, the first application gave me so much relief that I felt as though cured. I gave my brother-in-law half a box and the remedy worked equally as well in his case. When I returned to Tacoma I felt symptoms of a recurrence and procured a box of Doan's Ointment and as on the former occasion it gave instant relief. I keep a box on hand all the time, and when there are any symptoms of a return of the annoyance I make an application or two, and up to date I have never appealed to the remedy in vain. I wouldn't be without Doan's Ointment for anything."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, bites, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## DEATH OF MRS. L. J. WARREN.

Elizabeth Parrish Warren, the wife of L. J. Warren, died yesterday afternoon at Miss Johnson's sanitarium, following an operation for cancer of the pancreas and stomach. The funeral services will be held at her late residence this morning at 11 o'clock.

The deceased was a young woman, twenty-nine years old, and was popular among a large circle of friends in this city. She leaves a husband and an infant daughter in Honolulu and a father and two brothers at her former home in Avondale, Pennsylvania.

The news of Mrs. Warren's death comes unexpectedly and will be received with a shock by her many friends and acquaintances.